



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

Edinburgh Research Explorer

Some origins and evolution of the EPQ-R (short form) Neuroticism and Extraversion items

Citation for published version:

Deary, IJ & Bedford, A 2011, 'Some origins and evolution of the EPQ-R (short form) Neuroticism and Extraversion items', *Personality and Individual Differences*, vol. 50, no. 8, pp. 1213-1217.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2011.02.011>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.1016/j.paid.2011.02.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2011.02.011)

Link:

[Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer](#)

Document Version:

Peer reviewed version

Published In:

Personality and Individual Differences

Publisher Rights Statement:

This is an author's Accepted Manuscript of the following article: Deary, I. J. & Bedford, A. 1 (2011), "Some origins and evolution of the EPQ-R (short form) Neuroticism and Extraversion items", in *Personality and Individual Differences*. 50, 8, p. 1213-1217. The final publication is available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2011.02.011>

General rights

Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



**Some Origins and Evolution of the EPQ-R (Short Form) Neuroticism and
Extraversion Items**

Ian J. Deary¹ and Alan Bedford^{1,2,3}

¹ Medical Research Council Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology,
Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, 7 George Square,
Edinburgh, EH8 9JZ, UK

² Department of Psychological Therapies, The Old Chapel, Bootham Park,
York, YO30 7BY, UK

³ Department of Psychology, University of York, Heslington,
York, YO23 5DD, UK

Some Origins and Evolution of the EPQ-R (Short Form) Neuroticism and Extraversion Items

Abstract

A familiarity with the item content of a range of psychometric devices for the assessment of personality traits, together with some appreciation of the interdependence of the early test constructors, lead to an exploratory attempt to study item history more formally.

Given that the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised (Short form) represents more than a half-century of test development and item refinement, and includes the Big Two dimensions of Neuroticism and Extraversion, it seemed an appropriate British starting point. Inspection of the range of Eysenck measures and some of the other major inventories produced family trees of suitably modified items from the 1920s and 1930s. Of particular interest is the liberal interchange of content between these founding fathers. It is hoped that this pioneer pilot study will encourage further exploration.

Key words: Personality questionnaire items, Neuroticism, Extraversion, H.J. Eysenck.

1. Introduction

In differential psychology there is proper concern for how items within personality and intelligence scales perform. There is a grand statistical array of techniques to check item performance and the reliability and validity of the scales to which they contribute.

However, there is another question about items: where did they come from? This is what could be called ‘psychometric archaeology’. A good example of this type of research was conducted by Boake (2002). He traced the origins of the items in David Wechsler’s 1939 Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale and found them in tests that were developed between 1880 and World War I. Here, we examine some personality test items. It is not a comprehensive investigation. In archaeological terms, it would be called a ‘shovel test pit’: an examination of a well-marked-out small area to see if the ground beneath the surface contains interesting artefacts. We think it does. The idea for the investigation began when one of us (IJD) was examining the Bernreuter Personality Inventory and recognised some items as having familiar content.

Bernreuter (1933) observed that, “During this past decade, far too small a proportion of the attention which has been given to the matter of personality traits, has been directed toward the devising of adequate tests. The demands for results have been so urgent that in many instances inadequate devices have been widely used, both for research and guidance purposes.” The broad consistency of item-wording across the various self report questionnaires for the major personality dimensions is tacitly known to most of us.

However, by contrast with the overt attention paid to traits, and their inter-relationships, little heed is given to the origins of the constituent items themselves. A perusal of the literature, including test manuals, produces phrases such as “a questionnaire was drawn up”, “questionnaires were prepared” and “items were selected”. In other words, scales are

most usually presented full blown with respect to their item contents. A notable exception exists in the many derivations from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI; Hathaway & McKinley, 1967) item pool including the Eysenck Psychoticism (P) and Lie (L) scales (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1964; 1975).

Here, we decided to examine some origins of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised short form's (EPQ-R) Neuroticism (N) and Extraversion (E) scales (Eysenck, Eysenck and Barrett, 1985). In archaeological terms it had many attractions. It is a mainstream test, with well regarded and validated scales for N and E. It is the end of a long line of test revisions and item selection; therefore Eysenck's own archaeology and the pre-Eysenck origins of the items could be studied. Eysenck's work spanned many decades. The test is quite short, which meant that one could concentrate on the two best-validated scales and the relatively few items that Eysenck, over all that time, considered to be the best markers. In common with many other personality test developers, Hans Eysenck devoted relatively little space to describing the origins of the wordings of items. Indeed, neither of the Eysenck biographers, Gibson (1981) and Buchanan (2010), comment much upon test construction let alone item selection. Rather, attention was paid to the clustering of items and their statistical evaluation, in particular through factor analytic techniques. Therefore, we present some preliminary findings on some origins of the EPQ-R short form's N and E items. Block and Kremen (1966) suggested that "like most efforts at scale development, this conceptual effort has proceeded in empirical ways and has involved conceptual decisions that were not fully systematic. Therefore, the history of this sequence of efforts cannot be fully or precisely described. As Eysenck and Eysenck (1976) have remarked in an equivalent context, 'Our reasons for accepting or rejecting items were so complex that it would be difficult to objectify them... the only

possible check on the value of our work must be the validation of the final project””
(p.47).

2. Method

As stated above, the twelve items for each of the EPQ-R (Adult) short form dimensions (Eysenck et al., 1985) were chosen as representing the culmination of more than a half-century of test construction and item refinement. Further, the scales are applied world wide, cross-culturally and tied in with an influential personality theory.

The first step was to work backwards through the sequence of Eysenckian tests, texts and manuals for any information on item origin and to detect any changes in wording. In “*Dimensions of Personality*” (Eysenck, 1947, p. 38) tribute is paid to “an important set of papers by Guilford (1934, 1936, 1939)”, which contained “the results of a large number of factor analyses carried out on questionnaire responses of large numbers of students”. He re-analysed these tables at the second order level, as opposed to Guilford’s first order level, as a part of the then-ongoing controversy concerning the unitary (or otherwise) nature of extraversion. For our purpose, it is more important to note that he used these items as criteria in creating the Maudsley Personality Inventory (Eysenck, 1959). Indeed, a total of five Guilford items was included in the 48 item MPI. See also Chapter 15 of Eysenck and Eysenck (1969, pp. 64-65).

Thereafter, the work of other historical figures generally deemed of importance in the field of personality assessment by questionnaire was consulted. The results of the endeavours are listed in the Results section’s tables with, for each item, the first detected known source listed at the top followed by the subsequent repetitions and/or word

modifications, and ending with its current form and designation. The author's name and a publication date are given.

3. Results

The results for Neuroticism are shown in Table 1. The EPQ-R short form item, 'are your feelings easily hurt' provides a good example of the findings. It may be seen in the same form in four of Eysenck's own scales, and in a slightly different form (with the word 'rather' added) in two of his scales. Prior to that, both of the Eysenck versions of the item may be seen in scales by Thurstone (1930; 1951), Bernreuter (1931; 1933), Guilford and Guilford (1939b), and Mosier (1937). There is a longer version, with similar content, in a scale by Laird (1925). Five other items have some arguably similar predecessors, but with less close wordings than this first example. There were six items for which we did not find predecessors.

The results for Extraversion are shown in table 2. The results are similar. There are five items for which we did not find predecessors, and seven for which there are arguably similar items in previous scales. The item about keeping in the background on social occasions was first of all, for Eysenck, in the MPI, the same question that was used by Guilford. There were similar, identical questions used by Thurstone, Bernreuter, and Moiser. Eysenck modified it for questionnaires following the MPI.

4. Discussion

Looking into the items of the EPQ-R short form after this preliminary archaeological analysis, one can see that some items have a lineage that stretches back before Eysenck's work, and others might have been minted by Eysenck. Many were altered in the lineage

of Eysenck's own scales. These results are similar to those of Boake (2002) when he studied the origins of the items in the 1939 Wechsler intelligence scales.

We are well aware that our starting point was only one of several possibilities, and also that we could have broadened our searches to include more of the many inventories pertinent to just these two personality dimensions. Further, the emphasis could have been for other dimensions; e.g., hostility or the rest of the Big Five. However, even our limited approach led to the repeated cross-checking of over one thousand items. So, rather than claiming to provide a comprehensive (it would be difficult or impossible ever to decide that one had been comprehensive), definitive finding, we provide examples of how the lineage of two contemporary scales was traced in an apparently neglected field of study. We encourage others to expand this research by concentrating on other well-known personality scales and their origins. Indeed, as with archaeology proper, we think that our study was validated by the fact that we did have some substantial finds. Certainly, there is enough here to identify a helpful practice of item sharing and developing. This is a very interesting and little- (if ever) mentioned aspect of personality tests' item development.

We acknowledge having to make subjective decisions as to which items are equivalent. Final decisions sometimes proved difficult, but our detailed tables at least allow the reader to see which items were included. It is for others to improve upon our modest, limited effort and extend the scope of investigation.

In the early days of constructing personality questionnaires it was common practice to borrow or adapt items from existing inventories. For example, Bernreuter (1933) informs us that he benefited from the work of Thurstone and Thurstone, who in turn had

borrowed from Woodworth, House, Laird, Freyd and Allport. Similarly, other items of Allport, Conklin, Strong and Pressey came via Oliver and, finally, there were direct contributions from both Allport and Whitman. In total then, the Bernreuter Personality Inventory (1931, 1933) might be said to have at least 13 authors! More specifically, we mentioned above that Guilford passed on his datasheet to Eysenck to allow further analyses to be carried out and now draw attention to the frequencies of common items between the triad of Thurstone, Bernreuter and Guilford for their extraversion scales (See Table 2). With regard to neuroticism this group is widened to include Laird (whose test was developed from Woodworth (1919)) and Mosier (See Table 1). The collegiality and laissez-faire attitude of those times contrast markedly with contemporary concerns on confidentiality, copyright, royalties, consent forms and ethical approval in the construction and use of psychological questionnaires.

Lest the reader misunderstand us, our value judgement is that the item borrowing and modifying that Eysenck and others engaged in was a positive aspect of psychometric practice at that time. Prior to there being a concern over copyrighting of item content, it appears to us to be intelligent to use those markers of traits that, on objective and subjective criteria, might be relatively good. Better that, perhaps, than a constant reinventing of the marker items each time a trait had to be studied. This may be an interesting and fruitful field for others to explore. In summary, we argue that it is important for readers of this journal to: understand the lineage of items in commonly-used scales; understand how these developed; and understand and appreciate the working practices that devised and revised personality scale items, and how these practices have changed.

Acknowledgement

We are grateful to acknowledge the contribution of Jennifer Tibbles in preparing this report. The University of Edinburgh Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology is part of the cross council Lifelong Health and Wellbeing Initiative (G0700704/84698). Funding from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC), Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and Medical Research Council (MRC) is gratefully acknowledged.

References

- Bernreuter, R. G. (1931). *The Theory and Construction of The Personality Inventory*. Palo Alto, California, USA: Consulting Psychology Press.
- Bernreuter, R. G. (1933). The Personality Inventory. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 4, 387-405.
- Block, J. & Kremen, A. M. (1966). IQ and Ego-Resiliency: conceptual and empirical connections and separateness. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 70, 349-361.
- Boake, C. (2002). From the Binet-Simon to the Wechsler-Bellevue: tracing the history of intelligence testing. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 24, 383-405.
- Buchanan, R. D. (2010). *Playing with Fire: The Controversial Career of Hans J. Eysenck*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Eysenck, H. J. (1947). *Dimensions of Personality*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

- Eysenck, H. J. (1959). *Manual of the Maudsley Personality Inventory*. London: University of London Press Ltd.
- Eysenck, H. J. & Eysenck, S. B. G. (1964). *Manual of the Eysenck Personality Inventory*. London: University of London Press Ltd.
- Eysenck, H. J. & Eysenck, S. B. G. (1969). *Personality Structure and Measurement*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Eysenck, H. J. & Eysenck, S. B. G. (1975). *Manual of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.
- Eysenck, H. J. & Eysenck, S. B. G. (1976). *Psychoticism as a dimension of personality*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.
- Eysenck, H. J., Eysenck, S. B. G. & Barrett, P. (1985). A revised version of the psychoticism scale. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 6, 21-29.
- Gibson, H. B. (1981). *Hans Eysenck: The Man and His Work*. London: Peter Owen.
- Guilford, J. P. & Guilford, R. B. (1934). An analysis of the factors in a typical test of introversion – extraversion. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 28, 377-399.
- Guilford, J. P. & Guilford, R. B. (1936). Personality factors S, E and M and their measurement. *Journal of Psychology*, 2, 109-127.
- Guilford, J. P. & Guilford, R. B. (1939a). Personality factors D, R, T and A. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 34, 21-36.
- Guilford, J. P. & Guilford, R. B. (1939b). Personality factors N and GD. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 34, 239-248.
- Hathaway, S. R. & McKinley, J. C. (1967). *The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory; manual for administration and scoring*. New York: Psychological Corporation.

- Laird, D. A. (1925). Detecting abnormal behaviour. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 20, 128-141.
- Mosier, C. I. (1937) A factor analysis of certain neurotic tendencies. *Psychometrika*, 2, 263-286.
- Thurstone, L. L. & Thurstone, T. G. (1930). A Neurotic Inventory. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1, 3-30.
- Thurstone, L. L. (1951). The dimensions of temperament. *Psychometrika*, 16, 11-20.
- Woodworth, R. S. (1919). Personal Data Sheet. Chicago: C. H. Stoelting.

Table 1**Neuroticism items**

Items first found elsewhere.

The following items are presented chronologically from the first detected finding.

Date	Origin and Item Number	Item wording
1925	Laird, C1.3	Have your feelings been easily hurt by remarks or actions referring to you?
1930	Thurstone, 1b-17	Are your feelings easily hurt?
1931	Bernreuter, 51	Are your feelings easily hurt?
1937	Mosier, 6	Are your feelings easily hurt?
1939b	Guilford, 25	Are your feelings rather easily hurt?
1952	MMQ, 11	Are your feelings easily hurt?
1959	MPI, 25	Are your feelings rather easily hurt?
1964	EPI (A), 16	Are your feelings rather easily hurt?
1975	EPQ, 19	Are your feelings easily hurt?
1985	EPQ-R, 22	Are your feelings easily hurt?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 13	Are your feelings easily hurt?
<hr/>		
1925	Laird, C1.43	Have your moods changed with cause?
1925	Laird, C1.44	Have your moods changed without apparent cause?
1930	Thurstone, 4b-10	Do you have ups and downs in mood without apparent cause?
1937	Mosier, 41	Do you have ups and downs in mood without apparent cause
1939b	Guilford, 23	Do you have frequent ups and downs in mood, either with or without apparent cause?
1952	MMQ, 18	Do you sometimes feel happy, sometimes depressed, without apparent reason?
1959	MPI, 11	Do you have frequent ups and downs in mood, either with or without apparent cause?
1964	EPI (A), 7	Does your mood often go up and down?
1975	EPQ, 3	Does your mood often go up and down?
1985	EPQ-R, 3	Does your mood often go up and down?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 1	Does your mood often go up and down?

1930	Thurstone, 1b-10	Do you consider yourself a rather nervous person?
1931	Bernreuter, 14	Do you consider yourself a rather nervous person?
1937	Mosier, 5	Do you consider yourself a rather nervous person?
1952	MMQ, 10	Do you consider yourself rather a nervous person?
1964	EPI (A), 47	Would you call yourself a nervous person?
1975	EPQ, 31	Would you call yourself a nervous person?
1985	EPQ-R, 35	Would you call yourself a nervous person?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 21	Would you call yourself a nervous person?
<hr/>		
1930	Thurstone, 1b-2	Do you worry too long over humiliating experiences?
1931	Bernreuter, 39	Do you worry too long over humiliating experiences?
1937	Mosier, 3	Do you worry too long over humiliating experiences?
1952	MMQ, 9	Do you worry too long over humiliating experiences?
1964	EPI (B), 50	Do you worry too long over an embarrassing experience?
1975	EPQ, 72	Do you worry too long after an embarrassing experience?
1985	EPQ-R, 80	Do you worry too long after an embarrassing experience?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 34	Do you worry too long after an embarrassing experience?
<hr/>		
1931	Bernreuter, 8	Do you often feel just miserable?
1952	MMQ, 30	Do you often feel just miserable
1959	MPI, 17	Do you often feel “just miserable” for no good reason at all?
1964	EPI (A), 9	Do you often feel “just miserable” for no good reason?
1975	EPQ, 7	Do you often feel “just miserable” for no good reason?
1985	EPQ-R, 8	Do you often feel ‘just miserable’ for no good reason?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 5	Do you often feel ‘just miserable’ for no good reason?
<hr/>		
1931	Bernreuter, 49	Do you often experience periods of loneliness?
1937	Mosier, 32	Do you often experience periods of loneliness?
1959	MPI, 29	Do you often experience periods of loneliness?
1975	EPQ, 77	Do you often feel lonely?
1985	EPQ-R 84	Do you often feel lonely?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 42	Do you often feel lonely?

The following items have no as-yet detected predecessors before publication by Eysenck.

Date	Origin and Item Number	Item wording
1952	MMQ, 14	Are you an irritable person?
1964	EPI (A), 38	Are you an irritable person?
1975	EPQ, 15	Are you an irritable person?
1985	EPQ-R, 17	Are you an irritable person?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 9	Are you an irritable person?
<hr/>		
1952	MMQ, 35	Do you suffer from ‘nerves’?
1964	EPI (B), 40	Do you suffer from ‘nerves’?
1975	EPQ, 75	Do you suffer from ‘nerves’?
1985	EPQ-R, 83	Do you suffer from ‘nerves’?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 38	Do you suffer from ‘nerves’?
<hr/>		
1959	MPI, 27	Would you rate yourself as a tense or “highly-strung” individual?
1964	EPI (A), 26	Would you call yourself tense or “highly-strung”?
1975	EPQ, 41	Would you call yourself tense or “highly-strung”?
1985	EPQ-R, 46	Would you call yourself tense or “highly-strung”?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 30	Would you call yourself tense or “highly-strung”?
<hr/>		
1959	MPI, 23	Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt?
1964	EPI, 23	Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt?
1975	EPQ, 27	Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt?
1985	EPQ-R, 31	Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 46	Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt?
<hr/>		
1964	EPI (B), 19	Do you often feel “fed-up”?
1975	EPQ, 23	Do you often feel “fed-up”?
1985	EPQ-R, 26	Do you often feel ‘fed-up’?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 17	Do you often feel ‘fed-up’?
<hr/>		
1975	EPQ, 34	Are you a worrier?
1985	EPQ-R, 38	Are you a worrier?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 25	Are you a worrier?

Table 2**Extraversion items**

Items first found elsewhere.

The following items are presented chronologically from the first detected finding.

Date	Origin and Item Number	Item wording
1931	Bernreuter, 28	Are you very talkative at social gatherings?
1936	Guilford, 89	Would you rate yourself a talkative individual?
1959	MPI, 46	Would you rate yourself a talkative individual?
1975	EPQ, 5	Are you a talkative person?
1985	EPQ-R, 6	Are you a talkative person?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 3	Are you a talkative person?
<hr/>		
1930	Thurstone, 4a-15	Do you ever take the lead to enliven a dull party?
1931	Bernreuter, 94	Do you ever take the lead to enliven a dull party?
1964	EPI (A) 53	Can you easily get some life into a dull party?
1975	EPQ, 45	Can you easily get some life into a dull party?
1985	EPQ-R, 51	Can you easily get some life into a dull party?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 23	Can you easily get some life into a dull party?
<hr/>		
1930	Thurstone, 1b-13	Are you interested in meeting a lot of different kinds of people?
1936	Guilford, 26	Do you enjoy getting acquainted with most people?
1975	EPQ, 17	Do you enjoy meeting new people?
1985	EPQ-R, 20	Do you enjoy meeting new people?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 11	Do you enjoy meeting new people?
<hr/>		
1930	Thurstone, 3a-22	Do you make friends easily?
1931	Bernreuter, 62	Do you make friends easily?
1937	Mosier, 20	Do you have difficulty making friends?
1959	MPI, 4	Do you usually take the initiative in making new friends?
1964	EPI (B), 44	When you make new friends, is it usually you who makes the first move, or does the inviting?
1975	EPQ, 40	Do you usually take the initiative in making new friends?

1985	EPQ-R, 45	Do you usually take the initiative in making new friends?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 19	Do you usually take the initiative in making new friends?
<hr/>		
1930	Thurstone, 1b-19	Do you keep in the background on social occasions?
1931	Bernreuter, 118	Do you keep in the background at social functions?
1936	Guildford, 18	Are you inclined to keep in the background on social occasions?
1937	Mosier, 7	Do you keep in the background on social occasions?
1959	MPI, 14	Are you inclined to keep in the background on social occasions?
1964	EPI (B), 5	Do you normally stay in the background at parties and 'get-togethers'?
1975	EPQ, 21	Do you tend to keep in the background on social occasions?
1985	EPQ-R, 24	Do you tend to keep in the background on social occasions?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 26	Do you tend to keep in the background on social occasions?
<hr/>		
1930	Thurstone, 3b-12	Do you like to be with other people a great deal?
1931	Bernreuter, 121	Do you like to be with people a great deal?
1959	MPI, 20	Do you like to mix socially with people?
1964	EPQ-(B), 10	Do you like mixing with people?
1975	EPQ, 52	Do you like mixing with people?
1985	EPQ-R, 58	Do you like mixing with people?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 32	Do you like mixing with people?
<hr/>		
1936	Guilford, 27	Are you inclined to keep quiet when out in company?
1959	MPI, 36	Are you inclined to keep quiet when out in a social group?
1964	EPI (A), 29	Are you inclined to keep quiet when out in a social group?
1975	EPQ, 42	Are you inclined to keep quiet when out in a social group?
1985	EPQ-R, 47	Are you inclined to keep quiet when out in a social group?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 41	Are you usually quiet when you are with other people?

The following items have no as-yet detected predecessors before publication by Eysenck.

Date	Origin and Item Number	Item wording
1959	MPI, 8	Would you rate yourself as a lively individual?
1964	EPI (B), 17	Are you rather lively?
1975	EPQ, 10	Are you rather lively?
1985	EPQ-R, 11	Are you rather lively?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 7	Are you rather lively?
<hr/>		
1959	MPI, 38	Can you usually let yourself go and have a hilariously good time at a gay party?
1964	EPI (A)	Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy yourself at a lively party?
1975	EPQ, 14	Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy yourself at a lively party?
1985	EPQ-R, 16	Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy yourself at a lively party?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 15	Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy yourself at a lively party?
<hr/>		
1975	EPQ, 82	Do you like plenty of bustle and excitement around you?
1985	EPQ-R, 90	Do you like plenty of bustle and excitement around you?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 36	Do you like plenty of bustle and excitement around you?
<hr/>		
1959	MPI, 44	Do other people regard you as a lively individual?
1964	EPI (A), 27	Do other people think of you as being very lively?
1975	EPQ, 86	Do other people think of you as being very lively?
1985	EPQ-R, 94	Do other people think of you as being very lively?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 44	Do other people think of you as being very lively?
<hr/>		
1975	EPQ, 70	Can you get a party going?
1985	EPQ-R, 78	Can you get a party going?
1985	EPQ-R (SF), 48	Can you get a party going?